

Dutch Boy with Red Lead
ANDERSEN PETER & CO. LTD.

The Hongkong Telegraph

FOUNDED 1851
五拜禮 號廿月七英曆 1922 日七十月五閏

THE
HONGKONG
TELEGRAPH

THE FUTURE OF RHODESIA.

Provisional Terms for Incorporation Within the S. A. Union.

(Reuter's Service.) London, July 20.
Following on negotiations at Capetown between the Directors of the Chartered Company and the Union Government regarding the terms acceptable to the Chartered Company in the event of Southern Rhodesia deciding to enter the Union at the forthcoming referendum, the Chartered Company has called a special meeting for the 23rd inst. to confirm the arrangement with General Smuts.
The arrangement provides that in return for the surrender of its rights to unalienated land, railways, public buildings &c, the Chartered Company shall receive the sum of £8,838,500. The Chartered Company, however, is to retain the whole of its mineral and commercial rights and interests and the whole of its investments other than railways. The Crown has waived all claim against the Chartered Company in respect of extraordinary military expenditure incurred during the war, without prejudice to its claim if incorporation of Southern Rhodesia in the Union is not carried at the referendum.
The whole agreement is conditional upon Southern Rhodesia actually forming a part of the Union not later than the 31st March 1924.

ECHO OF LAST YEAR'S COAL STRIKE.

Miners Favour Continuance of Wage Agreement.

London, July 20.
A conference of the Miners' Federation at Blackpool decided not to terminate the wage agreement of June last year, but to endeavour to secure the assistance of workmen. The decision is contrary to expectation, in view of the depression in the industry nullifying the profit-sharing part of the agreement.
[The wage agreement referred to was contained in the terms of settlement of the coal strike last year, the main feature of which was a new system of payment to the wage-earner, namely, profit-sharing with the employer. The agreement provided that wages be a first charge on the industry and it fixed the standard wage at 20 per cent. above pre-war rates. After wage and other costs had been satisfied, the owners were to receive £17 for every £100 paid in wages, and, if there were any further proceeds, they would be divided, the workman to receive 33 per cent. and the owner 17 per cent. The settlement was to last until September 30th, 1922.]

WIRELESS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Marconi Scheme Favoured.

Capetown, July 20.
In the Assembly, General Smuts made a statement on the wireless position. He said the Government were in possession of three schemes—Marconi's, Elwell's and the British Post Office's. The Government had not yet finally decided, but arguments at present strongly favoured the Marconi offer.
[The Marconi scheme aims at establishing a South African Wireless Company, with a capital of £500,000, four-fifths of which will be subscribed in London and the remainder in South Africa. The Company undertakes to construct and work a station out of the range of naval gunfire capable of communicating with England, India, China, Australia, the United States and South America.]

THE REPARATION QUESTION.

Britain Favours Comprehensive Solution.

London, July 20.
In connection with a report, widely published and enthusiastically commented upon in America, that Britain will propose a reduction in reparations, offering in return to remit the debt due her, Reuter learns that there is much satisfaction in British official circles at the American press view of the British Government's attitude.
The Government favours a comprehensive solution of the problem of European indebtedness, including both the question of inter-Ally debts in Europe and ex-territory reparations, but further announcements are unlikely until the Guarantees Committee has reported to the Reparation Commission.

DANGERS OF ANTHRAX.

Home Office Expert's View of China Bristles.

London, July 20.
The danger of contracting anthrax when dealing with imported horsehair and the difficulty experienced in the matter of disinfection were emphasised by Dr. Legge of the Home Office. Giving evidence at an inquiry, he pointed out that the danger came from the countries in which no precautions were taken in the case of animals dying from anthrax, such as Russia, Asia, South Africa, and Persia. There was no danger from Australasia or Canada. It was safe to assume that not a single bale of hair from China was free from anthrax.

THREAT OF PRINTING TRADE STRIKE.

Workers Reject Industrial Court's Award.

London, July 20.
The stoppage of the whole of the printing trade in the provinces is threatened as the result of the action of the Typographical Association in taking a ballot, which rejected the award of the Industrial Court on the question of reductions of wages.
Sir David Shackleton told the Joint Industrial Council, at which attempts to reach an agreement failed, that the Association's repudiation of the award struck at the very roots of the wages negotiations, and that the Ministry of Labour would not further participate in the matter.

GUERRILLA WARFARE IN IRELAND.

Irregulars Train-Wrecking.

London, July 20.
Moving bands of Irregulars are active around Dublin. A goods train on the main line from Dublin to Belfast was wrecked this morning and the Northern service has been suspended.
Irish Parliamentary Conference Abandoned.
The Labour Party's peace move has failed, only eleven members attending. The general conference of members of Parliament summoned for this morning has therefore been abandoned.

(Continued on Page 10)

"I AM A REVOLUTIONIST."

INTERVIEW WITH SUN YAT-SEN.

DETERMINED TO STAY WHERE HE IS.

FOREIGN POWERS ACCUSED OF FAVOURITISM.

(Our Special Correspondent.)

Canton, July 20.
I had another interesting talk with Dr. Sun Yat-sen aboard the cruiser Wing Fung this morning. Regarding the incident of the floating mine which exploded near his flagship, he stated that it was undoubtedly an attempt to blow up his vessel. The failure of the attempt he attributed to certain technical blunders in the calculation of the force of the mine and the turn of the tide. Dr. Sun stated that the effort might have rebounded on his opponents, as the mine nearly hit the U.S. Tracey, and then it would be difficult to dispose of the question of responsibility. Dr. Sun added that he had sent his secretary to Captain Baum, of the Tracey, asking him to "co-operate in the maintenance of peace in the harbour," and he further stated that he had no intention of moving from his present anchorage.

"The foreign Powers have been at the root of all my troubles," remarked Dr. Sun. "They like to see China always involved in internal trouble, overlooking that the effects must be detrimental to their own trade interests. They have not always done what I asked of them when I was established in Canton, but now they are performing certain acts which only can be construed as recognition of the Government of Yip Kuei, who, like many others, is a rebel. These foreign Powers have allowed the Shans to be used by spies of Yip Kuei, and they have, on their own part, imposed all manner of restrictions and regulations against me."

"It is not in my nature to be discouraged," observed Dr. Sun in reply to a reference to the "bid news" which has just come through from the north. "It is an experience which I rather welcome. I am a revolutionist—laying stress on the word—and I do not care whether I am President or a coolie, so long as China has the Government best suited to her needs. I have, as you know, once given up the Presidency of China. I am content to be a private citizen in times of peace. No matter how the military situation up north may turn out, I will stay here, to die if necessary, as I have already told you."

Asked if he had yet received a call from the two representatives whom President Li Yuan-hung is said to have sent South, Dr. Sun replied: "No; I have not yet seen these delegates."

Regarding the rumour that President Li Yuan-hung was likely to resign, I asked Dr. Sun who he thought most likely to be his successor. "I do not know," was the reply. "I am now concerned only with what is going to happen here in Canton."

In the course of further conversation, Dr. Sun said: "The United States has always been very friendly with China. The other Powers are not; they want to damage me in the eyes of the world."

Regarding the danger suggested by the incident of the exploding of the mine near his flagship, Dr. Sun stated that he would in future be well guarded by searchlights and search parties.

Dr. Sun concluded the interview by stating that he was sorry he had no news to give me, but the news from Shikwan at present was very vague.

Writing further, our special correspondent at Canton states:—
I learn this morning that representations were made to Sun Yat-sen, after the occurrence of the mine explosion yesterday, to move out of his present anchorage and take up a position further removed from the American men-of-war, lest a further attempt to blow up the Wing Fung endanger the U.S. S. Tracey. When the mine exploded, the effects were distinctly felt on the Tracey. It is estimated that if the mine had been floated four minutes later, the tide would have carried it against the hull of Sun's flagship and sunk the vessel.

The American View.

The American naval view is that they have rights, granted to them about a year ago by the Peking Government, to the use of their present buoys and to maintain them at their own expense, and that these rights were recognised when Sun's Government was in power. It appears that Sun is disinclined to move his flagship from her present anchorage, which was the one used by the Wingchong before she slipped off to Whampoa, and it is stated that in reply to representations made by Captain Baum, of the Tracey, he suggested that if there is to be any shifting of positions, the American vessels should move. It was a tedious job to get Sun Yat-sen round to the view-point that the American ships had secured the right of using their "foremost" moorings.

by the American ships ought in future to fly the Stars and Stripes.

Conflicting Reports.

Conflicting news continues to come to hand regarding the situation at Shikwan. An official bulletin issued by General Yeh Chue, Marshal-General of the Cantonese Army, claims that yesterday the Cantonese troops won a complete victory over General Hsu's men on three fronts, establishing themselves on the high ground commanding Shikwan and killing several hundreds of their adversaries. On the other hand, the report received by Sun's officers is to the effect that Shikwan was recaptured by the expeditionary troops on the 17th, two days prior to the date of the victory claimed by the other side.

Was It Chan?

There are rumours in circulation that Chan King-ming returned to Canton yesterday and immediately went up to Shikwan to superintend operations there. These reports are based on the story of a foreigner who while returning from Hongkong to Cant. a yesterday afternoon stated that he saw an officer bearing a distinct likeness to Chan, who was accompanied by three others and guarded by a body of ten men bearing a standard. After the train had halted at an unusual stopping-place to receive these officers, who had obviously come from Shikwan, it was followed by another full of troops, apparently reinforcements for the north. The belief that the party included Chan was strengthened by the circumstance that the train stopped at Tungkun to discharge the officers instead of, as usual, running to the terminal station at Taishatan.

The "Man Kwan."

No much has been heard of late concerning the man kwan troops ("citizen soldiers") of Sun Yat-sen that it will be of interest if I set out a few brief comments on the composition of these forces and the part they have played in the present struggle. It was after Sun's flight to Whampoa, when circumstances necessitated his securing a force of some kind, that the man kwans, irregulars who are subject to no strict discipline and are allowed to act pretty well as they think fit, began to demonstrate their influence against Chan's troops. That they have not put military necessity first has been obvious from the reports of indiscriminate looting and wanton destruction of property in the areas where they have been operating. The circumstances of their enlistment caused the admission into their ranks of rowdy piratical elements. Sun Yat-sen may have considered it a good stroke to make use of these aggressive individuals for his own ends, but the results have proved disastrous to the inhabitants of the countryside. Unpaid, unprovided and generally lacking in discipline and organisation, they have made the best of their opportunities and, so far, done little of value for their leader. It is true that occasionally, such as in the bombing of the Canton-Kowloon railway lines and in the operations in the Heungshan district they have shown themselves very active, but in subsequent encounters with the more seasoned troops of Chan King-ming they have been easily defeated. In conversations with Sun's officers I have discovered that their reliance on this class of men is limited to the amount of damage they can do to Chan's forces, without placing any confidence in their ability to produce any material effect on the general situation. It is clear that the struggle in the north will be the determining factor, and that the activities of the man kwan can have no possible effect in deciding whether Sun shall return to power. There is no likelihood of these bandit troops being formed into one body to attack Canton, for it would be an extremely difficult if not impossible task to carry out. These troops are, however, a great menace to the people in the districts through which they pass.

Effective U.S. Protest.

As a result of the mine incident, all craft are being warned to keep clear of the boats comprising Sun's fleet, and in this connection an incident worth recording occurred last night. One of the sampans regularly used to maintain communication with the Shamoon from the American men-of-war approached too near Sun's fleet and it was seized, one of the crew, a boy, being taken aboard the Wing Fung. This morning, Captain Baum, of the U.S. S. Tracey, called on Sun Yat-sen and explained to him the circumstances, laying stress on the point that to restrict the movements of small craft in such a limited area was a very difficult thing, adding that sampans were constantly needed for use in communicating between the American ships and the shore. The point of the inquiry was that the boy was taken aboard the ship.

THE TELEPHONE QUESTION.

Mr. Lowe Points out "Inaccuracies."

The Hon. Mr. A. R. Lowe reads us the following copy of a letter which he has forwarded to Mr. H. S. Bennett, Manager of the China and Japan Telephone and Electric Co., Ltd.:—
Dear Sir,

Referring to your remarks made at the quarterly meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, reported in the local Press, I desire to call your attention to one or two inaccuracies therein.

In the first place you stated the 10 per cent. (free of tax) dividend was paid on the nominal capital which you will find stated in your balance sheet at £75,000. As a matter of fact, the dividend was paid on the issued capital, also stated in your balance sheet at £39,761. This correction is, of course, in your favour.

Secondly, you went on to state that the dividend was not declared on the amount of money spent in the business—not on the outlay. Naturally no Company does this or usually (except your Company) ever has any hope of being in a position to do so, but you omitted to state that the money spent in the business (plant only) according to your own balance sheet, is £115,958 from which no depreciation has been written off since 1907, or that what your Company want to do is to write this up to a (so-called) fair value—£219,353—and charge enough to pay 12% on the latter figure. If you are currently reported, I take it your Company is now willing to come down to a basis of outlay or money spent £115,958 less a reasonable allowance for depreciation and obsolescence, and if so there need be little or no delay in arriving at a settlement. In other words, as a recent American judgment expresses it "The public ought not to be compelled to pay an excessively high rate of return upon inflated values arbitrarily placed on near obsolete equipment."

Thirdly, you mention that all the information relative to the subject has been handed to my Committee, but you omitted to state that particulars requiring an answer, which might have a derogatory effect on the Company's claim, could not or would not be supplied.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

A. R. LOWE,
Chairman, Joint Chambers of Commerce Telephone Committee.



Marshal Pilsudski, the President of Poland, who has abdicated in consequence of a political crisis.

SHANGHAI COTTONS.

Dividend of Tls. 12 1/2.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts are in receipt of a telegram from their Shanghai Office, informing them that the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd. has declared a dividend of Tls. 12 1/2 per share for the year ending 30th June, 1922. The profits amount to about Tls. 2,000,000.

NEW DREDGER.

For Hongkong Government.

Messrs. W. S. Bailey & Co., Ltd., have completed a self-propelled steam grab dredger for the Hongkong Government. The vessel is built of steel and classed at Lloyd's 100 A. 1. and is sufficiently strong to lie aground without injury. The vessel is fitted with winches and capstans and accommodation for the master and crew. The dredging gear (supplied by the Anglo-Chinese Engineers' Association) is of the Priestman improved standard type with holding gear, control levers, double chain grab for mud, gravel and clay, and is capable of dredging to a depth of 40 ft. below water level. The grab having a capacity of 40 cubic ft. can be hoisted at a speed of 140 ft. per minute. The dredger is now in service on the New Praya East Reclamation.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

An experienced lady stenographer seeks position.—Page 4.
The V.R.C. is holding a Night Fete on Tuesday next.—Page 4.
The Blue Funnel s.s. Neilus is unloading cargo at Eld's Wharf.—Page 4.
Lane Crawford, Ltd. are the sole agents for Hartmann Trunks.—Page 6.
The programme for the Coronet and Kowloon are given on page 12.
"Little Miss Hoover" is the picture being shown at the Star Theatre over the week-end.—Page 12.
At the World Theatre is being screened "The Furnace"—Page 4.
Consignees per the s.s. Ambrose from Marseilles are given the usual notice on page 4.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2 1/2 1/2.

The Weather.

1 p.m. Barometer—30.1. Temperature—63°. Humidity—77%.
Lightning—By Times.
Rain—By Times.

NOTICE.

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ENGINEERS
&
SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON.HARBOUR REPAIRS
Call Flag "L."Tugs, Barges, Light Draft and
High Speed Vessels and
Motor Craft.Sole Agents for
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Works.....K21
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Building and engineering works.
Complete stock. Best terms.
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MRS. H. SUGA

MR. U. SUGA

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2nd Floor.JAPANESE PRIVATE
MASSAGE.Mrs. USUNOYE c/o MATOUBARA
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COMPANY LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers.
Hongkong.MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLSA Fresh Remedy for all Irregularities
Thousands of Ladies have kept a box
of Martin's Pills in the home, so that
in the first sign of any irregularity of
the system a timely dose may be ad-
ministered. These pills are gentle and
pleasant, and have been used by
millions of women in all climates and
all countries and have been found to
be the most reliable and effective
remedy for all irregularities of the
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APIOL & STEEL
PILLS

NOTICE.

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Owing to the advancing cost
of newspaper production, it has
been decided to make an in-
creased charge of 20 per cent.
on present rates, as from April
1st, 1932, on the following des-
criptions of casual advertise-
ments, namely:—
Government Notifications.
Municipal Notifications.
Official Notifications.
Legal Notices.
Company Notifications.
Association, Club and Society
Notices.This, of course, does not
affect the charges made for
contract spaces held by com-
mercial firms or for small
"Want" advertisements.

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CERTIFICATED EXPERT MASSAGE.
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MEE CHEUNG.

Have you ever been satisfied with a
photo of yourself or your children? If not,
you will be, if you go to—
MEE CHEUNG
Ice House Street.Every photo we turn out is a picture
Beautiful, Artistic, Permanent.

We have come to stay.

THE
MING YUEN STUDIO CO.We have opened a new studio in
the new building at the top floor
and will be open to all visitors
on the 21st of July.
The most up-to-date studio in Hongkong
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Sufferers

from Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers,
Piles, Glandular Swellings,
Scrofula, Blisters, Eruptions,
Gout, Rheumatism, must realize that the
only sure way to complete and lasting relief
is to free the blood of the poisonous waste
matter, the one cause of such troubles.
Clarke's Blood Mixture contains ingredients
which soon over-
come and expel
the impurities,
thereby restoring
the blood to its
normal condition.
Pleasant to take.
Of all Chemists
and Druggists.Pleasant to take.
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YOUR
SKINA smart
itching
torment.Always be on
your guard
against painful and obstinate skin
diseases like eczema and ringworm
which commonly originate in tiny
inflamed spots and rashes.Examine your skin daily and treat
the very first sign of disorder with
Zam-Buk. It is your cut, bruises, burns,
scalds, insect bites with Zam-Buk and
avoid the painful itching and blood-poison
Scientifically prepared from rare herbs
only and contains Zam-Buk is a pre-cure
balm of unequalled power in diseases of skin
and scalp. Zam-Buk creates clear healthy
skin by thoroughly cleansing the tissues of
poison germs and waste matters, and
stimulating the cells to healthy activity.
It kills every impure element and fatty
cream. Zam-Buk contains medicinal
elements which sink into the skin through
the pores, kill the germs and remove the
root cause of pain, inflammation and itching
irritation. After Zam-Buk has thoroughly
cleansed the skin, it heals itself with
a new growth of healthy new skin.
For eczema, itch, chronic sores, pimples,
boils, abscesses, scalp itches, bad feet,
poisoned wounds, bad leg burns, scalds,
etc. Zam-Buk is the soothing
and speedy cure. Get a box to-day!Zam-Buk
FREE FROM ANIMAL FATZam-Buk is obtainable of all medicine
dealers in Shanghai, Hongkong, & The Far
East. If you have difficulty in obtaining
Zam-Buk, write to Laburnum, Ltd., England
will gladly send you a supply box and
address of nearest agent.EARLIER SPECIAL
TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

INSURANCE COMPANY'S
AGENT ARRESTED.

Shanghai, July 20.

Mr. Stephen Power, General
Agent of the Sun Life Insurance
Company at Peking and Tientsin,
has been arrested at Victoria,
British Columbia on a charge of
embezzlement. Application was
made for taking evidence in the
British Court this morning as
necessary for a prima facie case to
be made out in Shanghai before
Power can be brought back to
Shanghai.

CHINA'S PARLIAMENT.

Formal Resignation
of Cabinet.Peking, July 14.—Not as the
result of internal dissension, but
as a matter of form, the Cabinet
yesterday submitted their resigna-
tion to the President en bloc. This
action was taken in view of the
forthcoming opening of Parliament,
when the President may desire to
reconstruct the Cabinet, with the
approval of Parliament.The present Cabinet was only
appointed as a temporary instru-
ment, and while there is much
to indicate that the Parliament is
most loyal to President Li Yuan-
hang and will show due regard to
his wishes, undoubtedly some
opposition exists towards certain
Ministers. The close relations of
the President with the Premier
will probably result in the re-
appointment of Dr. W. W. Yen
and the majority of the present
Ministers, but in view of the fact
that the first question Parliament
will take up will be a permanent
Cabinet, the President will shortly
summon the members of Parlia-
ment for a discussion so that there
will be no time lost after the
opening.Meanwhile, the Cabinet resigna-
tions have not been accepted.—
Reuter.Baseball Game, Saturday,
Happy Valley.
University of California
vs.
Hongkong.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

London, July 20.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Waddington, Mr.
Harmsworth said he was unaware that any nation had remitted
part of its Boxer Indemnity except the United States, which, in
1908 remitted part of their share, which the Chinese Government
used for education of Chinese students in America. As far as he
was aware the resolution was passed in the United States Senate
in August 1921, authorising the President to remit all or any
payments still due. It had not yet passed the House of Representatives,
and no information had been received with regard to the intentions
of the United States Government thereon.Replying to Sir Walter De Frece, Mr. Harmsworth stated the
attitude to be adopted by His Majesty's Government towards
resumption of the Boxer Indemnity payments next December was
at present being considered in its various aspects.Sir Walter De Frece in a letter to the Times emphasises the ur-
gency of stimulating the selection of Chinese students for Britain. He
declares that it is vital to British commercial interests to have
most of the Chinese students possible here, as the student to-day
is the commercial traveller or merchant of to-morrow. Other
Governments, notably the United States and France, recognise this,
but not a few Chinese students who recently arrived in England
for study found openings to be non-existent and went to Germany.
He declared this was not merely a matter for the educational
authorities.Sir Walter De Frece said: "I cannot understand why manu-
facturers and merchants do not realise that indifference to the
subject is playing into the hands of our rivals as regards our
Far Eastern trade. They ought not merely to press the Govern-
ment to encourage the students, but to try by some form of orga-
nisation to see that they get all the technical training they want.
The whole thing is a question of farce. It is said that the Prime
Minister, while not indisposed to give way in respect of the can-
cellation of the Boxer Indemnity, is not convinced that the public
really care. I cannot imagine this is so."

THE IRISH SITUATION.

London, July 20.

The Irish Government in a statement declares that the national
forces are supreme in the whole of Leinster. They have still
opposition in Donegal and Sligo, harder work in Galway, Limerick
and Tipperary, while Waterford, Cork, Kerry and Mayo are still
suffering under subjection to the irregulars.The Irish Government explain that the statement is issued in view
of the suggestions of peace based on compromise and say that the
safety and welfare of the nation depend on breaking the power of
the irregulars. The statement says that the Nationals are
supreme also in Monaghan, Cavan, Roscommon, Leitrim and Co.,
Clare.Reports received from Dublin show that the
attack of the Nationals is developing at each
extremity of the irregular line, extending from Limerick
to Waterford. Troops from Kilkenny reached the environs
of Waterford on Tuesday evening. The approach to the centre of
the city is barred by the river Suir whose bridges are impassable
but they bombarded the irregulars' positions at the barracks and
jail whose response was feeble. Fighting was still in progress at
Limerick yesterday evening. The casualties at Limerick are
hitherto 20 killed and 40 wounded, largely civilians.

FASCISTI VERSUS SOCIALISTS.

Rome, July 20.

The Fascist Government are the victims of faction fighting be-
tween the Fascists and the Socialists, of which the disturbance at
Bologna was a notable example. Both sides have accused the
Government of leniency towards each other.Signor Facta declared that the responsibility for the
disturbances rested on political parties and not on the Govern-
ment, which was doing the best to enforce law and order irrespec-
tive of persons.A very grave declaration was that of Signor Mussolini, the
Fascist leader, who stated that the Fascist would refuse to partici-
pate in any future government, but warned the Chamber that if
it favoured Socialism he would become a rebel and lead a well-
disciplined, large and courageous army.The value of this threat lies in the common belief that Signor
Mussolini could muster 300,000 supporters, including many army
officers.

VIENNA NERVY.

Vienna, July 20.

The nervousness of the population is strikingly illustrated by
the panic which followed a newspaper announcement to increase
the price of bread. A constantly growing procession headed by
red flags marched to the Parliament House. Business was speedily
brought to a standstill; shops shut up and hotels and banks were
barricaded. The troops turned out and surrounded Parliament
House preventing the approach of crowds, who subsequently dis-
persed without any casualties. The Government has forbidden all
dealing in foreign currencies, except through a Government Bureau
at fixed prices.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN POLAND.

Warsaw, July 20.

A political crisis has been simmering since the Diet recently
elected to the Premiership Korlany, the notorious anti-German
agitator. Upper Silesia boiled over when Korlany was sub-
mitted by the Cabinet to the President, Marshal Pilsudski. The
latter immediately abdicated. The crisis is serious because it
destroys hopes of a peaceful settling down in Poland generally and
re-inflames Polish-German enmity in Upper Silesia.

STRIKES IN CALCUTTA.

Calcutta, July 20.

Strikes have broken out in three jute mills at Kamarhati,
Khardah and Titighur for increased wages, in which 23,000 workers
are affected. There are also partial strikes at Hughly and
Howrah jute mills.

COTTON IN TURKISTAN.

Paris, July 20.

It is stated from Riga that the Russian Soviets have approved
of a scheme for founding a private industrial Bank, mainly for the
purpose of financing the planting and production of cotton in
Turkistan. The capital will be furnished by Russian and German
groups of manufacturers.

TEACHERS' PENSIONS.

London, July 20.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the
Teacher's Superannuation Bill, on which the Government recently
had an adverse division.

REVIVAL IN BRITISH COAL TRADE.

London, July 20.

The price of Best Admiralty coal rose sixpence a ton at Cardiff
in consequence of increased orders from America, which show
signs of developing considerably.CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE.

Return of the Germans.

THE TELEPHONE
QUESTION.Mr. A. O. Lang presided over
the quarterly general meeting of
members of the Hongkong General
Chamber of Commerce held in the
Old Chamber of Commerce Room,
City Hall, yesterday afternoon.
He was supported by the follow-
ing members of the General Com-
mittee: Mr. D. G. M. Bernard
(Vice Chairman), Hon. Mr. E. V.
D. Parr, Mr. A. S. D. Cousland,
Mr. G. M. Dodwell, Mr. C. Mon-
tague Ede, Mr. A. H. Barlow,
Mr. G. M. Young, Mr. J. Owen
Hughes, Major R. B. Young and
Mr. D. K. Blair (Secretary).The following firms were repre-
sented: Messrs. J. M. Alves & Co.
(Mr. J. M. Alves), Arcull Bros.
(Mr. V. Curreen), Asiatic
Petroleum Co., Ltd. (Mr. N. L.
Watson and Mr. W. H. Bell),
Arnold Bros. & Co., Ltd. (Mr. B.
Monteith Webb), Bradley & Co.,
Ltd. (Mr. T. W. Hill), British
American Tobacco Co., Ltd. (Mr.
H. E. Parkinson), Butterfield &
Swire (Mr. G. M. Young), Canton
Insurance Office, Ltd. (Mr. C. C.
Boyd), Carters (Mr. B. D. Craw-
ford Morgan), Mr. Chan Yue Teng,
China Japan Telephone and Elec-
tric Co., Ltd. (Mr. H. S. Bennett),
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.
(Mr. W. Adamson), China Pro-
vident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.
(Mr. W. Adamson), Chun On Fire
Insurance Co., Ltd. (Mr. T. N.
Chan), Deacon, Looker, Deacon &
Hartson (Mr. W. E. L. Shenton),
Dodwell & Co., Ltd. (Mr. G. M.
Dodwell), Eastern Extension Aus-
tralia & China Tel. Co., Ltd.
(Mr. M. E. F. Airey), Fung Tang
(Mr. Wong Tak-kwong), Gibb
Livingston & Co., Ltd. (Mr. A. O.
Lang and Mr. L. J. Davies), Green
Island Cement Co., Ltd. (Mr. W.
Adamson), Gerin Drevard & Co.
(Mr. C. S. Rossetti), T. E. Griffith,
Ltd. (Mr. P. A. Dixon), A. & S.
Hancock (Mr. E. L. Sim), Holland
China Trading Co., Ltd. (Mr. A.
W. van Abbel), Hongkong Canton
and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.
(Mr. J. Arnold), Hongkong Elec-
tric Co., Ltd. (Mr. F. R. Marsh),
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co.,
Ltd. (Mr. W. Adamson), Hong-
kong & Shanghai Banking Cor-
poration (Mr. A. H. Barkley), J. D.
Hutchinson & Co. (Mr. J. E.
Pearce), Jardine, Matheson & Co.,
Ltd. (Mr. D. G. M. Bernard), P. A.
Liquor & Co. (Mr. L. Maurin),
Lowe, Birgham & Matthews (Hon.
Mr. A. R. Lowe), Moulder & Co.,
Ltd. A. B. (Mr. Wong Ok-ut and
Mr. M. A. Williams), Mustard
& Co. (Mr. J. H. Scott), New
Zealand Insurance Co., Ltd. (Mr.
W. Sinclair), Reiss & Co. (Mr. W.
Sinclair), Robertson, Wilson & Co.
(Mr. G. W. Sewell), Ross & Co.,
Alex. (Mr. A. S. D. Cousland),
J. M. Da Rocha & Co. (Mr. J. M.
da Rocha), Rudolf, Wolf & Kew,
Ltd. (Mr. A. E. Kew), David
Sassoon & Co., Ltd. (Mr. A. M.
Borres-Smith), E. D. Sassoon &
Co., Ltd. (Mr. S. H. Dutton),
Shewan Tomes & Co. (Mr. W.
Adamson), Shui On S.S. Co., Ltd.
(Mr. Chan Siu-ki), Union Trading
Co., Ltd. (Mr. S. M. Chum), Union
Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.
(Mr. C. Montague Ede), United
Asbestos Oriental Agency Co.,
Ltd. (Mr. W. C. Shiner) and
Wicking & Co., Harry (Mr. J.
Owen Hughes).The Chairman's Speech.
The notice convening the meet-
ing having been read the Chair-
man said:
Gentlemen,—Since the last Gen-
eral Meeting of this Chamber, the
Colony, by the death of the Hon.
Mr. Lau Chiu-pak, has lost a valued
citizen and one who for many
years presided over the delibera-
tions of the Chinese Chamber of
Commerce in Hongkong. Our
sympathies go out to members of
that body in the loss they have
sustained, for we, too, had ample
opportunity of appreciating the
high quality of Mr. Lau Chiu-
pak's services. (Hear, hear.)
No one did more than
Mr. Lau to promote friendly
relationships and a good under-
standing between Chinese and
other nationals, and I feel sure
every section of the community
deplores his untimely death.China as a whole has recently
suffered a great loss through the
death of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, whose
name will go down in history as
that of a patriot who gave of his
best for China, in whose service
he died. We are proud to think
that Dr. Wu Ting-fang was
educated and brought up in Hong-
kong.The Chamber has been in com-
munication with Shanghai regard-
ing the "China Contract" as pro-
posed by the Manchester and
Bradford Chambers of Commerce,
for use between suppliers in the
United Kingdom and importers on
this side. The Piece Goods Sub-
Committee has agreed to follow
the lead of Shanghai in this
matter, and hopes soon to be in
a position to place full details
before members interested in the
Piece Goods Trade.In the opinion of all, there has
never been such a period of slack-
ness in Piece Goods as at the
present time; dealers cannot
move goods, even at a loss. Busi-
ness has been bad for so long that
there must be a shortage of sup-
plies in the interior, and as China
has always shown marvellous re-
sponsive powers it is to be hoped
the present will be no exception to
the rule and that long normal
trading conditions will be restored.The Rice Trade.
During the earlier part of the
year the Rice Export Trade was
poor as compared with the pre-
vious three years, owing to the
continued financial difficulties in
Canton, which island, as we all
know, is our chief outlet. With
enquiries did begin to come
through, local labour troubles
(Continued on Page 3.)

The Quarter's Work.

You will expect me to give a
resume of the work of the Cham-
ber since last we met. It will not
be necessary for me to do so at
great length because, by the
courtesy of the Daily Bulletin and
the local Press, periodical publi-
cation has been made of the many
subjects dealt with. Other ques-
tions, which have occupied much
of the time of your Committee,
cannot conveniently be mentioned,
either because they are still the
subject of negotiation or because
they are of a confidential charac-
ter. A great deal of the work
comes under the latter category;
but, having entrusted to your Com-
mittee the responsibility of deal-
ing with it, I am sure you will be
content to leave it in their hands.
I can assure members of the Cham-
ber, from my own observation,
that they are well served by their
Committee. Individual Committee
members are ready at all times to
contribute their particular expe-
rience to the common cause and,
on occasion, to conduct special
investigations and present reports
which are of the utmost value.You will no doubt agree that
the present year, so far as it has
gone, has been an eventful one in
the history of Hongkong. We
have had many distractions—pleas-
ant and otherwise. The visit of
the Prince of Wales leaves
memories that will not be easily
effaced, and, looking backward, we
may confidently claim that Hong-
kong rose to the occasion in its
welcome of His Royal Highness.Industrially, the excitement of
the first few months of the year
were kept up for a time by minor
labour disputes; but I am glad to
say outstanding differences have
now been adjusted, and it is to
be hoped that in future we may
all agree to work together in
harmony.Piece Goods Contracts.
The Fancy Piece Goods Stand-
ard Form of Contract, which
became effective after the General
Meeting of the Chamber held last
August, has been the subject of
correspondence with the Chinese
Piece Goods Guild. The Guild
suggested amendments amounting
virtually to a return to the
cumbersome form of contracts
formerly used by importers in the
Colony. The standard form of
contract, in the opinion of most
of us, had very satisfactorily re-
placed these. The Piece Goods
Sub-Committee of this Chamber
recently held a conference with
the Guild and afterwards explain-
ed in detail why the proposed
amendments to the standard form
of contract were not acceptable.The principal alteration proposed,
viz., buying for arrival instead of
for shipment, would involve a
change in the prevailing practice
of the trade throughout the whole
of China, as well as in India and
elsewhere in the East. The
Chinese Piece Goods Guild has now
reopened the matter and our
Piece Goods Sub-Committee, whilst
adhering firmly to the main points
of the contract, has offered to
meet the views of the Guild in
regard to certain minor points.These are a request that on arrival
of the goods the importer will
inform the dealer in writing,
giving certain particulars in
respect of the cargo, and that the
standard form of contract shall
bear a Chinese translation of the
English version.The Chamber has been in com-
munication with Shanghai regard-
ing the "China Contract" as pro-
posed by the Manchester and
Bradford Chambers of Commerce,
for use between suppliers in the
United Kingdom and importers on
this side. The Piece Goods Sub-
Committee has agreed to follow
the lead of Shanghai in this
matter, and hopes soon to be in
a position to place full details

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CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(Continued from Page 2.)

cramped operations. Just recently, and at a time when business in fair quantities seemed probable, the strike of rice coolies again clouded the horizon. This latter trouble has now been settled on terms favourable to the native dealers, and during the past two months considerable shipments have been effected. It is very gratifying to be able to say that, given due care and attention by local exporters, there is no port in the East that can handle rice to better advantage and with more satisfaction to the ultimate consumer than Hongkong. One hopes that all concerned will do everything possible to maintain the fair name of Hongkong in this important trade, which has its special problems, and exporters can always count on the sympathetic consideration and support of the Chamber in connection with any difficulties that may arise.

The Peak Hospital.

During the quarter your Committee has had under consideration, once more, the question of the Peak Hospital. The medical gentlemen who manage the Hospital felt themselves unable any longer to conduct this public service, which has generally involved them, I understand, in financial loss; but they were prepared to discuss suggestions whereby the Hospital could be kept open for the next three years, until the War Memorial Nursing Home is ready. These proposals were briefly: A guarantee for the next three years of 7 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of \$108,000, a guarantee against loss should the sale of property produce a less sum in three years' time than its present certified value, maintenance of the premises and reimbursement of any loss on Working Account. These proposals, gentlemen, may be reasonable; but unfortunately there is an unlimited liability, a risk which members of your Committee do not feel inclined to accept. As a matter of fact our Secretary made personal calls on certain firms with a view to ascertaining their views, but results were far from encouraging, and it was therefore decided to notify Dr. Marriott, representing the owners, that as far as the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce is concerned nothing can be done in the matter of maintaining the Peak Hospital during the period of interregnum, besides which, the opinion seems general that the Government should meet any temporary emergency which may arise. The question, gentlemen, I understand, is now engaging the attention of the Government.

Return of Germans.

I may remind members of the Chamber that the Ex-Enemy Aliens Restriction Ordinance, passed on the 29th August, 1919, expires next month. Under that enactment no former enemy alien can come to or be within the Colony of Hongkong unless he has a permit from the Colonial Secretary. The Ordinance was passed to bring this Colony into line with the rest of the British Empire and it was to remain in force for three years. I understand from the Hongkong Government that, in accordance with Imperial policy on this question, the Ordinance will not be renewed.

Hongkong University.

I feel it incumbent upon me to commend very earnestly to members of the Chamber, and to all commercial men with whom the Chamber has any influence, the appeal about to be issued by the University of Hongkong for funds towards an adequate endowment of that institution. Recognising that education in South China has a special call upon us, and that trade interests and the promotion of international friendship are closely bound up with this question of the furtherance of education in China, I would urge all concerned to go into the matter of their contributions to the University with scientific care and to spread their grants over a series of years so that they may give to the full extent of their ability.

While on the subject of education I would like to bring to the notice of the younger members of the community, especially the Chinese Language School conducted by that distinguished Scholar, Dr. Pearce, on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce. Just at present the School is being run at a loss through scarcity of students and it is therefore hoped that firms who

are members of the Chamber will encourage their assistants, at any rate those on first agreements, to take the language course. A new class for beginners will be started in September and will be duly advertised.

British Empire Exhibition.

A number of important questions require to be dealt with in the near future. One of these is the British Empire Exhibition to be held under the Patronage of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales at Wembley Park, London, during 1924, and this Chamber as well as the Chinese Chamber of Commerce have been approached by the Government with a request that they will co-operate in an endeavour to make the Hongkong section a success. As soon as full particulars regarding arrangements, exhibits, etc., are available, publicity will be given to them, and in the meantime the Government has signified its intention of nominating Sir Newton Stubb and Mr. Gershom Stewart as this Colony's representatives on the General Committee.

While on the subject of Exhibitions, I might state that the British Trade Ship, which was to have visited this port in the present year, will not, owing to world wide trade depression, reach Hongkong until 1924.

Fraudulent Practices.

We have been glad to receive the whole-hearted co-operation of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in an endeavour to check a fraudulent business practice which has recently grown to some considerable dimensions. Certain small Chinese traders have resorted to the plan of assigning their business assets, but not their liabilities, to another person, or to themselves trading under another name. An advertisement is published in the newspapers that the business of the firm is assigned to "So and So," who, however, does not accept the debts and liabilities of the firm. By this means favourable contracts are retained and unfavourable ones abandoned, to the serious detriment of the creditors. It seems a fairly simple matter to check such a fraudulent practice, and the method proposed is, shortly, to require that such an assignment of assets excluding liabilities must be advertised in the Government Gazette and further, that if the seller is adjudicated bankrupt within a certain period after publication of the advertisement, the purchaser shall be deemed to have assumed the liabilities. The Chamber's Legal Sub-Committee has rendered invaluable assistance in dealing with this question, and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce—whose members have suffered from this form of fraud as much as, if not more than, our own—has notified its whole-hearted support of the action proposed to be taken and has offered to appoint representatives to wait, with us, upon the Attorney General, and to produce evidence of the real need for legislation to protect honest traders from financial trickery of the nature I have described.

Our Telephones.

The vexed question of the telephone, as you are aware, has again been brought before the public, through the action of the Company in issuing a circular to subscribers announcing a large increase in rates as from the beginning of the current month. Your Committee, together with the Committee of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Unofficial Members of Council, were invited to attend a meeting on 19th June when the negotiations with the Telephone Company for an extension of their license and the modernizing of their system were explained in detail by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary. As a result of that meeting a sub-committee of the two Chambers was appointed to examine the experts' valuations and the proposed new agreement with the Company, and in the meantime the question of increased telephone subscription is in abeyance. The Company's license expires in 1930 and until then they are under an obligation to provide and maintain a good and efficient service with approved modern appliances at the existing rates of subscription, and seeing that they were able in 1921 to pay a dividend of 10% plus a bonus of 70% it can scarcely be argued they are operating at considerable loss. There exists at present no provision for the continuity of the telephone service after the expiry of the present agreement with the Company, and therefore the question of an extension of the existing license and a revision of rates with a view to making provision for continuity of service and progressive development of the tele-

phone system on modern lines has been raised now instead of at the termination of the existing agreement with the Telephone Company some eight years hence. I hope the joint Committee now sitting will be able to suggest an equitable arrangement and one which will prove acceptable to the general public and the Telephone Company.

As you are aware, gentlemen, these quarterly meetings of the Chamber have been arranged to give members an opportunity of discussing the work done during the quarter and to receive suggestions that any member may wish to make. The meeting is now open for discussion. (Applause).

Questions.

Mr. Airey asked whether the bonus and dividend paid by the Telephone Company were free of taxes.

The Chairman: Yes, free of income tax.

Mr. Van Andel, referring to the reference in the Chairman's speech to piece goods contracts, enquired whether the new conditions as discussed with the Chinese Piece Goods Guild would be placed before the piece goods dealers and the Chamber before being finally adopted and circulated. Would members have an opportunity of discussing them?

The Chairman replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Bennett: Can you inform us when the Committee is likely to complete its report on the telephones?

The Chairman: I will ask Mr. Lowe to answer that question.

Hon. Mr. A. R. Lowe: When Mr. Bennett gives us the information on which we can base the report.

Mr. Bennett: We have already supplied all the information relative to the subject—some weeks ago now. May I refer to the question asked by Mr. Airey as to the 10 per cent? Of course the dividend is on the nominal capital of the Company, not on the outlay—not on the amount of money spent on the business. I think members of the Chamber should understand that.

The Chairman: I have no doubt the Committee will take these matters into consideration in compiling their report.

Mr. G. W. Sewell asked whether any steps had been taken by the Chamber with the view to further extending the time of exclusion on Germans returning to the Colony.

The Chairman mentioned that he had dealt with that matter in his speech before the arrival of Mr. Sewell. If Mr. Sewell desired he would read it again.

Mr. Sewell remarked that there was no need to do that.

The Chairman: The Ordinance expires next month.

There being no further discussion the Chairman brought the meeting to a close by thanking members for their attendance.

MISTAKES THAT MOTHERS MAKE.

Many mothers give their children solid food at too early an age and say proudly that their babies "eat everything that grown up people do," when such a course is almost certain to bring on indigestion and to lay the foundation of much ill-health.

Others administer harsh nauseating purgatives, and thus make the little ones fear medicine, at the same time irritating and injuring their delicate stomachs and bowels.

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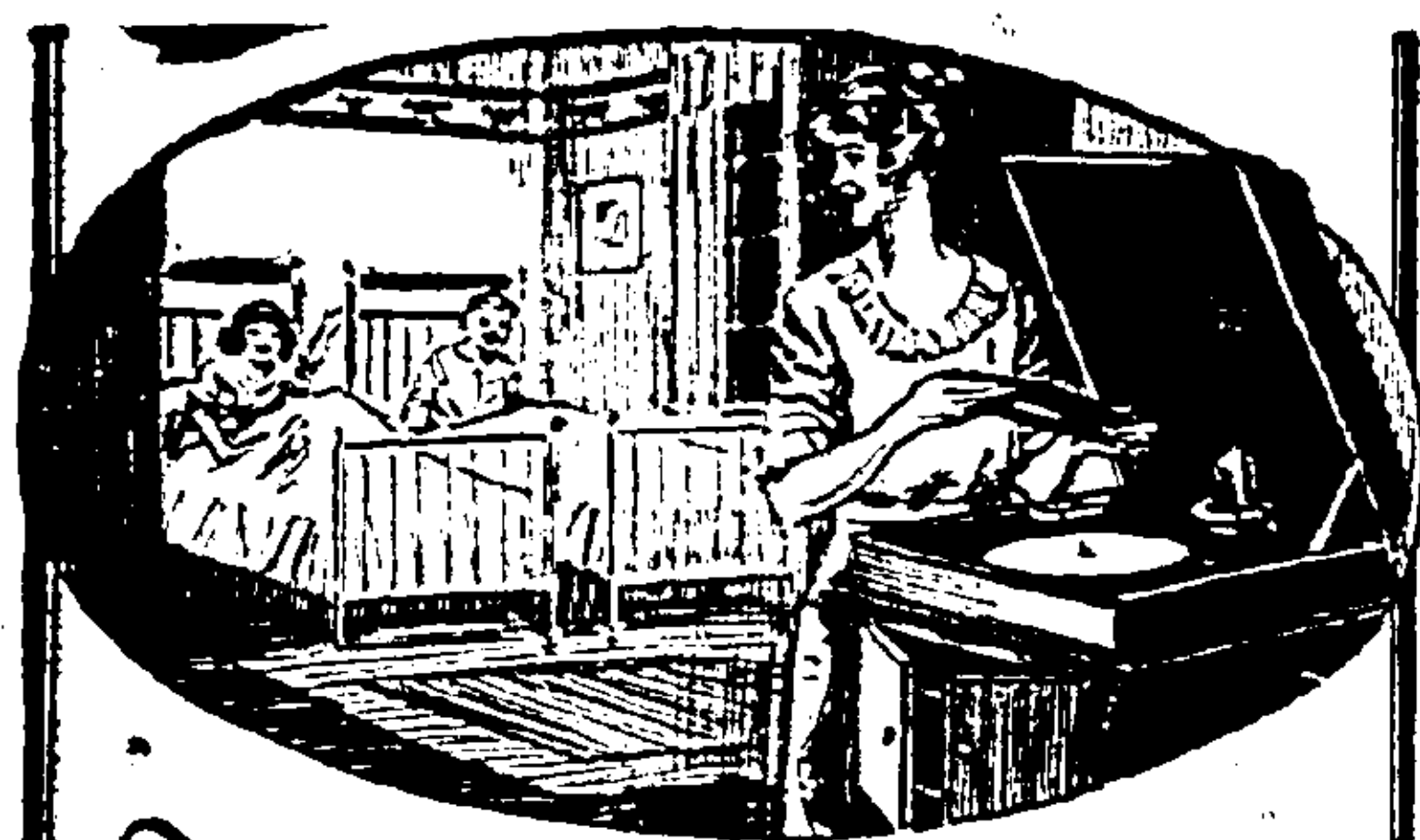
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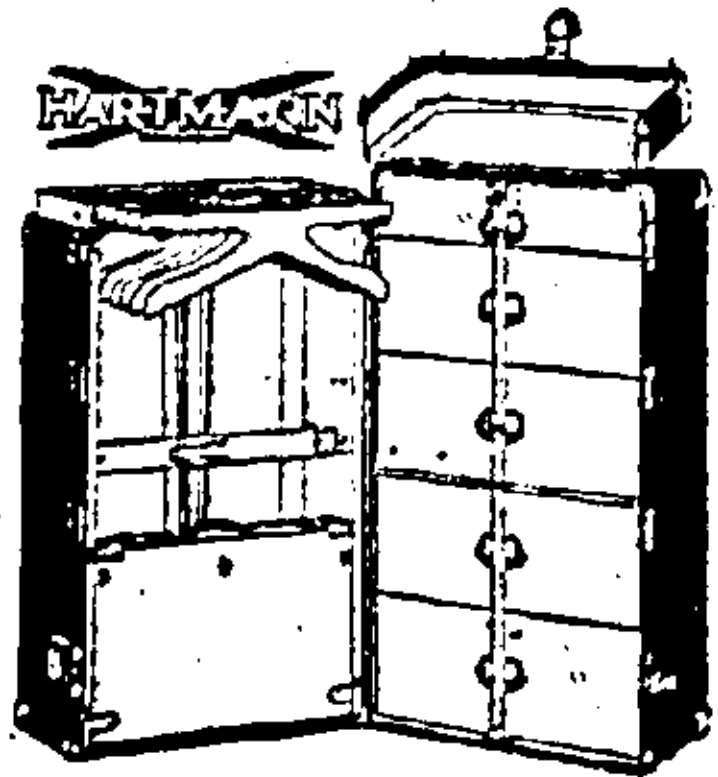
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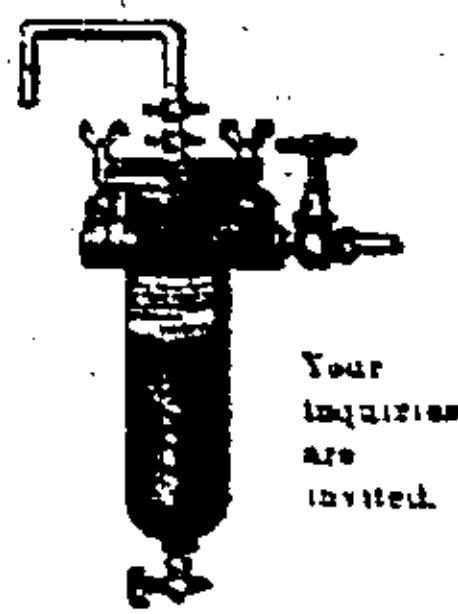
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The Telegraph.

HONGKONG, 21st July, 1922.

THE S.P.C.A.

It would seem that the strictures recently passed on the local S.P.C.A. concerning its inactivity are to bear fruit, for, as a direct result of comments and correspondence appearing in this paper, the Society has resolved to secure the services of an Inspector. That is a distinct step forward on the mere writing of letters to the Government in regard to cases of cruelty recorded in the newspapers. As we remarked at the time, it does not need a Society to do work of that order.

We can quite believe that, as Mr. Northcote says, people are reluctant to prosecute in cases which come to their notice, because of the necessity of going to court to give evidence. But that factor ought not to deter members and officers of a Society created for the express purpose of stopping cruelty to animals. And in this regard such members and officers have been every whit as much to blame as the general public. In short, the Society since its reconstitution has done practically nothing, until now, to justify its revival. We trust, however, that it has now taken a new lease of life and activity.

The Inspector can do a great deal by keeping in touch with those who have to do with animals instilling better ideas of the treatment due them and, in the more serious cases, by prosecuting offenders. But he cannot do the work of the whole Society, whose officials should take up definite and systematic work, by propaganda and otherwise, to create better ideals amongst certain sections of the populace regarding the care of animals. Educational work, is badly needed in this direction, and it is in this sphere that the Society can do a great deal to supplement the labours of the proposed Inspector. These things cannot be done without organised effort; they cannot be the work of one man or of two. So it seems to us that the next job which the Society will have to tackle will be the planning of systematic activities along these lines.

Canton's Plight.

One of the results of the crisis in Canton is the undoing of much of the excellent work which was being accomplished by the Municipality there prior to the coup. We see from our Canton contemporary's columns that the Health Department is still closed, and here are some of the consequences—The thoroughfares are made the dumping ground for rubbish, so much so that in some places pedestrians have difficulty in passing; the disinfection of public latrines has ceased, dead rats are allowed to remain in the boxes provided for their deposit, instead of being periodically removed; rotten vegetables, diseased meat and certain kinds of prohibited cold drinks are being freely sold; and there is no watering of the streets, with the result, according to our contemporary, that "the streets seem to be wrapped up in a fog when a strong wind blows." These are some of the material consequences of the upheaval, which in business and other directions is so crippling the city. What with these drawbacks and the fear of damage to life and property as well, we can readily understand that the most popular roads in Canton at the moment are the ones that lead out of it.

U.S. Shipping Costs.

A joint Congressional committee has been taking evidence at Washington relative to the Shipping Subsidy Bill, which President Harding is seeking to carry through. One of the witnesses, Mr. R. T. Merrill, director of the Bureau of Research for the U. S. Shipping Board and formerly engaged with the Original Navigation Co. of New York, gave some illuminating evidence concerning the operating costs of American and British vessels respectively. He estimated that American pay is 30 per cent. higher (subject to variation according to the class of ship), that subsistence costs are considerably more than on British ships, and that administrative expenses, repairs, and other disbursements represent differences "not readily measurable, but real." On the top of this, there is the larger capital charge in respect of construction estimated to equal a further 15 per cent. in operating costs, even with the Shipping Board turning over vessels to private enterprise at \$450 per ton below building cost. Another big factor, this witness pointed out, is that something like two-thirds of the world's tonnage is carried by low-speed ships, largely trampers, for which traffic the higher costs rendered it almost impossible for American ships to compete. Dubious Britishers have ground for reassurance here in regard to the keen competition for freights. To counter-balance the disadvantages referred to, the United States Congress is considering a Shipping Bill which proposes to allow a huge subsidy for the assistance of the country's Mercantile Marine. The arguments adduced by the powerful supporters of the measure are that America must have an adequate commercial fleet to second the Navy in war and to carry the nation's merchandise in peace, and these aims are natural. To other shipping countries the point of interest is whether American taxpayers will relish footing the yearly bill for the subsidies.

The Soviet's Tactics.

Commenting upon the imminent breakdown of The Hague conference last week, we remarked that it might be a case of the Soviet trying to what extremes it could go with the Powers. Yesterday's news tends to confirm this. M. Litvinoff's announcement, that he proposed to ask his Government whether it was prepared to assent to conditions on the lines of those indicated by the Allies, suggests that at least one member of the Communist regime perceives the impracticability of the stand taken; and the Commission representing the Allies has lost no time in recording its approbation, thus encouraging the Soviet's spokesman to proceed with his good work. In the event of Moscow acquiescing, it would be too much to interpret the new attitude as a change of heart, a change of tactics being the more probable explanation. But, whether of heart or of tactics, the change would afford an opening for progress in the task of European reconstruction.

LI YUAN-HUNG'S QUARTERS.

The President's Palace has been removed to Yin Ching Lou, in one of the buildings forming the Taching Imperial Palace.

DAY BY DAY.

THERE IS NO ACT, NOR OPTION OF ACT, POSSIBLE, BUT THE WRONG DEED OR OPTION HAS POISON IN IT WHICH WILL STAY IN YOUR VEINS THEREAFTER FOR EVER.—Ruskin.

Mr. B. D. F. Baith arrived here from Shanghai by the s.s. Soudan.

Four cases of plague (three fatal) were notified yesterday. All were Chinese.

Mr. E. G. Kennell, of the naval establishment, left for Home today by the Kitano Maru, being accompanied by Mrs. Kennell.

Messrs. Hall, Law and Company reports to the police that fifteen cameras, valued at \$2,250, were missing from a case of which they took delivery at the Kowloon godowns along with 34 other cases. All the cases appeared to be intact and the shortage was not discovered until the goods were taken to the shop.

A North Point tramcar jumped the rails just past Causeway Bay at about five minutes to six last night. As it left the track the car veered slightly to the left and then swerved to the right, in the direction of the poleground. The rails were slightly damaged, but the tram and passengers were none the worse for the mishap.

Our pictorial page to-morrow will include a photograph of the Chinese cruiser Wingfung which is now lying off the Shamen with Sun Yat-sen on board; a typical river scene at Canton; Chinese lining up at a water fountain during the present water shortage here; a picture of the new Yaumati ferry wharf; and four other interesting local pictures of Chinese life.

This morning armed robbers entered the Wing Lee Yuen shop, 17, Des Voeux Road West, and stole \$300 and jewellery valued at \$500 belonging to a refugee from Canton, who was temporarily staying on the premises. The shop itself suffered no loss, the robbers failing to open the safe in which the firm kept its money. There were several thousand dollars in the safe, this money having been put there the previous night.

U.S. BASEBALL.

JULY 12.

NATIONAL LEAGUE—Philadelphia 8, St. Louis 2. Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 2. New York 5, Chicago 1. Brooklyn 1, Cincinnati 4. Boston 4, Pittsburgh 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE—Chicago 4, Washington 1. St. Louis 7, New York 4. Cleveland 11, Boston 7. Detroit 7, Philadelphia 3.

JULY 13.

AMERICAN LEAGUE—Detroit 4, Philadelphia 9. Cleveland 4, Boston 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE—New York 4, Chicago 5—(12 innings).

Brooklyn 4, Cincinnati 3. Philadelphia 0, St. Louis 3. No other games.

JULY 14.

NATIONAL LEAGUE—New York 4, Chicago 8, Brooklyn 0, Cincinnati 3, Boston 1, Pittsburgh 6, Philadelphia 5, St. Louis 9.

AMERICAN LEAGUE—Cleveland 3, Boston 0, St. Louis 0, New York 4, Chicago 3, Washington 7. No other games.

JULY 15.

AMERICAN LEAGUE—Chicago 3, New York 2 (12 innings). St. Louis 0, Washington 2, Detroit 2, Boston 0, Cleveland 2, Philadelphia 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE—Brooklyn 2, Pittsburgh 3 (10 innings). Boston 2, Cincinnati 2, Philadelphia 2, Chicago 1, New York 3, St. Louis 4.

MORE "HOMERS."

Philadelphia, July 11.—Walker of Athletics knocked a home run in each game of the double header against Detroit today, making a total of twenty-one. St. Louis, July 12.—Roger Hornsby made his twenty-third home run here today.

AMERICA'S INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

State Governors to Help in Reopening Mines.

(Reuter's Service.)

(Continued from Page 1.)

Washington, July 20. The Governors of twenty-six coal-mining States have telegraphed to President Harding pledging co-operation in the Government's effort to reopen the mines, but the Governors of North Carolina and Virginia refused to acquiesce in the President's request, declaring that there are no labour troubles in their states.

Efforts to Settle Rail Shopmen's Strike Futile. Mr. Hooper, Chairman of the Railroad Labour Board, announced that all efforts to settle the shopmen's strike had failed. Sporadic disturbances continue in various parts of the country, but are not sufficiently serious to warrant the calling out of the militia. The railway strike is leading to the cancellation of many trains and the gradual slowing-up of time-tables throughout the country.

Coal Strike Making Itself Felt.

New York, July 21. The effect of the coal strike is now beginning to be felt: Railways, public services, and manufacturers are reported to be clamouring for coal. At Hampton Roads the stock is almost exhausted, and over 7,500 tons of shipping are awaiting bunkers. The situation is aggravated by the shortage of trucks as the result of the railway shopmen's strike.

THE HAGUE FINIS?

Powers Pass Self-Denying Ordinance.

The Hague, July 21. The final act of the conference was the adoption of a resolution by all the Governments, including the United States, agreeing not to assist their nationals to acquire properties in Russia confiscated from nationals of other countries without the latter's consent. The earlier resolution was designed to leave the door open for the Russian Government to resume negotiations elsewhere, but M. Litvinoff, interviewed, opined that it was no longer necessary to transmit to Moscow the proposals mentioned yesterday, since there would be nobody left at The Hague to receive the reply. M. Litvinoff denied that Lenin had been poisoned.

GERMAN POLITICAL PARTIES.

A Right "Bloc."

Berlin, July 21. Following the recent co-operation between the Socialist parties, the Democrat, Centre, and People's Parties have reached a common working agreement with the object of stabilising and consolidating foreign and home policy on the basis of the existing Republican Constitution.

SOVIET ENVOY TO CHINA.

London, July 20.

The Russian trade delegation to London announces that M. Joffe has been appointed plenipotentiary envoy to China. [M. Joffe has been associated with the interests of the Far Eastern Republic.]

PRUSSIA AGAINST REACTIONARIES!

Provincial Governors Cashiered.

Berlin, July 20.

The Prussian Government has retired the provincial Governors of Merseburg, Stettin, Coblenz, Aachen, Auerich, Munster and Hildesheim for failure to supervise reactionary organisations.

STRIKE OF RHINE SHIPS' CREWS.

Rotterdam, July 21.

River navigation between Holland and Germany is entirely held up owing to a strike of all Rhine steamers and tugs, through a wage dispute.

FRENCH MEMORIAL TO DOVER PATROL.

Calais, July 21.

Unveiling the Dover Patrol memorial at Sangatte, the French Minister of Marine said there was nothing in naval history equalling the valour and self-sacrifice of the Dover Patrol, the monument to which would ever remain an eloquent and pathetic symbol of Anglo-Anglo-French brotherhood in arms.

MILITARY FOOTBALL.

No. 14 Platoon Wins League.

A full programme of matches has been played this week, and only three more matches have now to be played to complete the competition.

The Championship was decided on Monday last, when No. 14 Platoon defeated No. 2 Platoon by the narrow margin of one goal to nil. This match was remarkable for the splendid game played by No. 2 Platoon's goalkeeper, who saved shots from all angles.

The Gunners premier team lost their hopes of championship honours on Friday afternoon, when they were thoroughly beaten by No. 6 Platoon by 3-0. The Gunners have only obtained two points out of a maximum of eight from the four platoons of "B" Company.

The runners-up will be the winners of the match No. 13 v. Machine Gunners "A," or, if the match is drawn with a score of less than 4-4, second place will go to No. 13 Platoon by reason of goal average. This match is being played this afternoon and should prove to be a keen contest.

No. 9 Platoon lost their chance of second place in the table by making a draw of 2 goals each in their match with No. 16 Platoon on Tuesday afternoon.

The Drummers got the honour of having scored most goals in the competition and the Champions have had the least number scored against them.

No. 4 Platoon got bottom place in the table on goal average as they have only gathered in six points throughout the League, being the same number collected by Nos. 7 and 15 platoons.

On the close of this League on Saturday, a Company League of six teams, who will play each other twice, will probably be formed: A. B. C. and D. Com-

panies and the Machine Gun Platoon will provide one team each, while the Band and Drums will amalgamate to provide the sixth team.

Three matches per week will be played. The week's results and the League table are given below:—

Results.
No. 6 Platoon, 3; M.G. "A," 0.
No. 5 Platoon, 1; No. 13 Platoon, 0.
No. 3 Platoon, 3; No. 16 Platoon, 1.
No. 14 Platoon, 1; No. 2 Platoon, 0.
No. 5 Platoon, 1; No. 8 Platoon, 0.
Band, 2; No. 10 Platoon, 1.
Drums, 2; No. 7 Platoon, 0.
No. 1 Platoon, 1; No. 12 Platoon, 1.
No. 8 Platoon, 2; No. 15 Platoon, 1.
Band, 2; No. 7 Platoon, 0.
No. 9 Platoon, 2; No. 16 Platoon, 2.
Drums, 5; No. 15 Platoon, 0.
No. 11 Platoon, 3; No. 4 Platoon, 1.

League Table.

Platoon.	P.	W.	D.	L.	For.	Against.
No. 14.	19	12	5	2	31	6
No. 9.	19	9	9	1	18	11
No. 5.	19	11	5	3	30	15
No. 13.	18	11	4	3	31	10
M.G. "A."	18	10	6	2	30	11
Drums.	19	10	5	4	45	20
M.G. "B."	19	10	4	5	25	12
Band.	19	11	1	7	29	23
No. 11.	18	7	8	3	31	16
No. 1.	19	6	9	4	20	19
No. 8.	19	7	5	7	25	19
No. 12.	19	6	5	7	22	15
No. 10.	19	5	5	9	18	25
No. 2.	18	5	2	11	21	34
No. 16.	18	3	5	11	9	29
No. 15.	19	1	3	12	10	33
No. 7.	19	1	1	14	11	39
No. 4.	19	2	2	15	4	52

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")
A Suggestion.

Sir,—It is generally known that the California Glee Club, due to arrive here to-day, is a versatile company of entertainers. It is also public property that it includes a strong nine that will try conclusions with the pick of Hongkong ball players on the Saturday afternoon. But the fact that the Glee Club also includes a tennis player of outstanding merit, named Bates, seems to be overlooked: hence this letter, written in the hope that it will catch the eyes of our energetic tennis officials with the result that a match between him and Ng Sze-kwong will be arranged.

From a copy of *The North China Herald* just to hand, I gather that Bates, the leader of the California tennis four, met and defeated Parbury of Shanghai by three straight sets on the 11th inst. at the Cercle Sportif. A return match was played a few days later before a very large gathering, and again Bates won, taking the odd set in five. I do not know in what part of the tennis firmament of Shanghai is Parbury shining, but he was for many years the champion of Hankow, and, whilst on a visit to Shanghai in 1918, met and defeated Toussaint, the well-known Dutch player. The winner over Parbury in two consecutive contests is no tyro at tennis, and a match between Bates and the local champion should appeal to all lovers of this popular game. And it is my humble opinion that this golden opportunity to provide the public with classic tennis should not be missed.

Yours etc.
C. G. A.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1922.

Attacked by Indian Soldiers.

Sir,—Your correspondent "Troglodyte" seems to entertain doubts about the facts of the recent assault by Indian soldiers. If he takes such an interest on behalf of the culprits, he need not disguise himself under a nom de plume. Whoever he may be (which is quite immaterial to me) he can satisfy himself about the facts, stated in my letter, by paying a visit to the Italian Convalescent Hospital, where he will see for himself the evidence of the assault, and obtain all the information desired.

There must be some reason or other for concealing these daring events which ought not to be concealed. That's why we appeal for protection against frequent assaults in Kowloon.

The object of my letter was to add an admonition to Kowloon residents to be on the alert against these abuses by soldiers and by armed robbers. As regards my having a grievance, it is absolutely a false accusation.

Yours etc.
KOWLOONITE.

Kowloon, July 21, 1922.

Sir,—Does "Troglodyte" hold a brief for the K. R. A.? "Troglodyte" seems very anxious to promote the welfare of Kowloon, and if he will "come out from under that non-de-plume" and if the undersigned deems him a responsible person, full particulars and details of the attacks will be given.

Yours etc.
OLD ETONIAN.

Kowloon, July 21st, 1922.

KRYPTOK LENSES

are conceded to be one of the very best forms of bifocal lenses. The bifocal segment is ground and fused into the distant lens making the product practically one piece of glass. The segments are totally invisible and the lens has a beautiful appearance. Kryptok lenses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., manufacturing and refracting opticians—the most competent optical manufacturing establishment in South China—located in 53, Queen's Road Central. Fitting glasses and testing the sight is their specialty.

Baseball Game, Saturday,
Happy Valley,
University of California
v.
Hongkong.

YESTERDAY'S WEDDING.

List of Presents.

In connection with the wedding of Mr. J. W. Franks and Miss Vennell, an account of which appeared in our second edition yesterday, the following is a list of the presents:—

H. E. Governor and Mrs. Sovern, blackwood tea table.
Sir William and Lady Lees Davies, silver ink pot.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Dyer Ball, a silver sweet dish.
Mr. Au Kin, toothpick holders.
Miss J. W. Meadows, a silver frame.

Mr. and Mrs. Monteith Webb, tea table cloth and d'oyes.
A cut glass claret jug.
Miss Sweeney, a table centre and d'oyes.

Mrs. Rosa Pereira, 2 crocheted chain backs.
Mr. and Mrs. de Rome, 2 engravings.

Mr. and Mrs. Dyer, silver mustard pot, pepper pot and salt cellar.
Rev. Fr. Valtorta, pair cloisonne vases.

Prison Indian Staff, 1 silver tray.
Major C. Wilson, silver sauce boat.

Mrs. M. Bredenberg, silver napkin rings.
Mrs. Asala, silver toothpick holders.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Windsor, entire dish.
Mr. and Mrs. J. C. West, 1 silver cake dish.

Mrs. D'Aguiro, silver tea strainers.
Mr. Li Ip and Mr. Lai Chi, silver napkin rings.
Mr. L. Dallin, silver pepper pots.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Sim, silver flower vases.
Mr. E. W. Hamilton, silver toast racks.

Mrs. Teesdale Macintosh, silver cigarette box.
Mr. and Mrs. P. P. J. Wodehouse, cheque.

Miss Seely, silver and glass butter dish.
Dr. and Mrs. I. J. Smalley, silver sauce cellar.

Mr. H. Griffin, silver fruit dish.
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kemp, silver sweet dish.

Mrs. and Miss Stubbings, silver toast rack.
Major and Mrs. P. S. Tomlinson, embroidered tray cloth.

Dr. G. W. McKean, silver bowl.
Mr. and Mrs. Lu Cheung Shui, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Lo and Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Lo, cut glass decanter.

Mr. R. E. O. Bird, coffee machine.
The Principal Warder and Warders Prison Department, silver tea and coffee service.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. R. Mitchell, cut glass jug.
Miss Innes, ivory shoe horn.

Miss Schneider, embroidered tea cloth and cake d'oyes.
Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Watson, silver sauce cellars.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Wood, embroidered and lace tea cloth.
Dr. D. J. Valentine, blackwood silver tray.

Mr. Lam Yuen Tsoi and Mr. Lam Ki King, pair of cloisonne vases.
Clerical Staff, Prison Dept., Kiang Hwa green vase.

Mr. Ko Ha Chun and Mr. To Yee, jade and gold pendant and pr. of jade and gold links.
Dr. W. W. Pearce, blackwood table.

Mr. Herbert Smith, silver napkin rings.
Dr. A. H. Esler, silver sweet dish.
Rev. C. Copley Moyle, Lowell's poems.

Mr. and Mrs. J. McLeod, pr. of silver flower vases.
Mr. and Mrs. E. D. C. Wolfe, silver cake dish.

Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Smith, silver salver.
Mr. and Mrs. A. G. M. Fletcher, case of tea knives.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Burlingham, pr. of cut glass vases.
Major C. Hickling and Maj. W. Downing, silver sweet dishes.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Redmond, cut glass flower vase.
Mr. and Mrs. S. B. C. Ross, silver cigarette box.

Mr. J. W. Alabaster, silver clothes brush.
Surg. and Comd. and Mrs. A. A. 'ers, silver sweet dishes.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Quim, pr. of flower vases.
Miss Rose Ng, silver photograph frame.

Paymaster Lt. K. White, 1 damascene and blackwood box.
Miss Barnes, ivory photograph frame.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Brown, silver fruit dish.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hallifax, ivory mirror.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stark, crenel dish.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. R. M. Crosse and Dick, bead bag and embroidered crepe de Chine scarf.
Miss R. Darby, ivory photograph frame powder box and hair pin box.

Mr. G. N. Orme, 2 embroidered tea cloths.
Mr. H. T. Johnson, pr. of silver sweet dishes.

Mr. H. J. Brown, case of tea knives and forks.
Dr. and Mrs. G. H. Thomas, pr. silver pickle forks.

Prof. and Mrs. Kenelm Digby, a set of silver tea spoons.
Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Perkins, case of silver tea spoons.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Morgan, case of silver coffee spoons.
Mr. D. W. Trautman and Mr. A. E. Wood, a pr. of silver cut glass dishes.

Mr. George Hastings, 2 silver butter knives.
Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Cartwright, 1 silver sweet dish.

Mr. Alfred Hall, case of silver tea knives.
Mr. F. Sulton, case of silver tea spoons and sugar tongs.

Dr. S. F. Loo, carved ivory box.
Mr. and Mrs. T. H. King, blackwood table.

Prof. and Mrs. Middleton Smith, picture.
Mr. and Mrs. Eldon Potter, 2 silver sauce boats and spoon in case.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Nibet, pr. 2 silver-sweet dishes.
Lt. Col. and Mrs. Orpen Sanders, silver sauce boats.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Penman, satin cushion covers.
Mr. J. Berenson, sweet dish and pickle jar.

Mr. C. E. Maltby, silver salt cellars.
Mr. W. Munson, pr. silver flower vases.

Insp. Mohindar Singh, carved ivory basket.
Mr. Ng Sze-kwong, silver and blackwood tray.

Peter and Helen Lindsell, blackwood tray.
Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Lindsell, silver clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Davidson, cut glass jug.
Miss Thom, silver card case.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Lammett, cut glass bowl.
Mr. C. G. Perdue, case of silver tea spoons.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, set of glass table ware.
Miss Wells, ivory paper knife.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Dowbiggin, silver cream sugar basin.
Misses Dunnett, Pugh, Elton and Robinson, ivory brush and comb.

Bride to Bridegroom, ring.
Bridegroom to bride, dressing table set.

Mrs. V. Chan, tea strainer.
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Wei, silver frame.

Mr. and Mrs. Hilliard, coffee spoons.
Misses Irving, jam jar.

Betty Bromwich, fan.
Mr. F. S. Harrison, cheque.

Capt. Oliver, cheque.
Mr. Wodehouse, cheque.

Mrs. Olliver, ring.
Mrs. Stephenson, jewellery and bridal wreath.

Misses Barry and Daphne Oliver, shoe buckles.

A LITTLE STRANGER IN THE COMMONS.

Year-Old Baby Visits the Commons.

How it came to be allowed no member could understand; the oldest attendant on the floor or above it could not remember such a thing happening before. But the fact is vouched for that, during the question hour one day last month a year-old baby occupied a seat (on its mother's knee) in the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons.

It was quite an exemplary baby and wore a fair of mid-Victorian intelligence, as it serenely surveyed the scene with a lively interest. Once it crowded—very discreetly—and that was when the Prime Minister came in, which showed how really intelligent it was. There is no clue in the visitors' book to the parentage of this juvenile recordbreaker, and before inquiry could be made, the parent mercifully bore it away as Lord Winterton began to explain the draft Burns Electoral Rules.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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The best known Brands on the Market.

"Daisy" \$1.10 per lb.
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Edam \$3.25 per ball
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Australian Cheddar85
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PROPOSED FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

Chan King-Ming's Plan.

A Canton report attributes the following plan for a federation of autonomous provinces to Chan King-ming:—

1.—To effect the reunification of the State a federal government of the autonomous provinces of the Republic of China should be formed.

2.—An executive chief should be appointed to represent the federal government of the Republic of China either in domestic or foreign affairs as the Executive Chief of the State. A Deputy Executive Chief should be appointed to act for the Executive Chief in the absence of the Executive Chief.

3.—Legislative affairs should be carried out by the representatives elected from each of the provinces and the Senate should be organized by Senators elected from each of the provinces.

4.—The House of Representatives should be organized by the members to be elected throughout the State to represent the people.

5.—The chief of each department of the government should be appointed by the Executive Chief and there should be no premier.

6.—A commission should be formed of each department as to Military Affairs, Finance, Communications, Education, etc., as organs to send in proposals and to investigate.

7.—Each provincial government should send up a deputy to whom all the affairs should be publicly made known excepting in matters of a secret character.

8.—Each province will have Provincial Government:—

(1) A Provincial Constitution should be compiled by each province and such constitution should not conflict with the State Constitution.

(2) The Civil Governor should be elected by the people of each province.

(3) A Provincial Assembly should be organized as legislative body of the province.

(4) The relations between the provinces and the central government should be as follows:—

Foreign affairs, military affairs, declaration of war, peace, terms and treaties should be carried out by the Central Government while finance should be divided into local and central. When there be any deficit in the finance of the Central Government, each province should bear the burden pro rata. Judicial and educational affairs as well as communications and industries should be in the hands of a federal conference.

(5) The relations between provinces should be decided by the Central Government.

(6) An auditor's bureau will be established to supervise provincial finances.

(7) The appointments of officials should be carried out according to the Provincial Constitution and the Central Government is not allowed to interfere.

(8) Each province should have defence forces, whose strength should be decided by each province and be under the direct control of the Civil Governor.

(9) Special administrative areas should be administered similarly to the provincial system or a special system should be decided by the Central Government.

9.—The Military and Civil Administration should be clearly decided and the military affairs for State defence should be in the

TODAY'S MISCELLANY.

Says a Home paper. It is to be hoped that the plan now being discussed by railway authorities for a London outer circle railway joining the Great Western, Great Central, Great Northern and Great Eastern main line systems may have the blessing of Parliament, for such a line would be of enormous value in solving harassing difficulties of north to south travel. Parliament has not, however, been invariably friendly to schemes of this kind. In 1906 the most important one yet evolved for a £1,500,000 "London Outer Circle Railway" was rejected by the Parliamentary Committee on private Bill legislation. It was to have started from the Royal Albert Docks (Great Eastern line) and carried a line with intervening railways through the north and north-western suburbs to the London and South-Western Railway at Fitcham. Later a larger scheme for a similar line 60 miles long met with the same Parliamentary fate, and lesser proposals perished just before the war. Now that amalgamation gives the project "group" backing, London may perhaps have the same facilities in a suburban circular railway as are enjoyed by Paris.

A Home paper states: Evidently a great feature of the new tourist season is to be the return in full force of the "conducted tour," and it will be interesting to ascertain when the season comes to an end how far the British tourist finds the conducted tour to his taste in the new world conditions. In essence the conducted tour is merely a development of the old courier system of the leisure traveller. In the early Victorian period, to go back no farther, no person of means went on tour without a courier, who undertook all the drudgery of the tour, arranged the details of travel, hired rooms at hotels, paid bills, and feathered his own nest. Some couriers acquired a deserved fame. When Englishmen of the middle class discovered the need of "improving the mind" by foreign travel, the tourist agencies saw at once what profit could be made by attaching a courier to crowds instead of individuals, and so the conducted tour came into being and has survived the war and the subsequent upheavals.

hands of the Central Government and the office of the General Staff and the Army Department under a military commission so far as the schemes are concerned. The armies of each province will simply attend to the defence of each province under the control of the authorities concerned of each province.

10.—As to practical measures to effect the local self-government of civil administration, each province, which has the same principles, will have a joint study of the same by comparing the circumstances of each province and they will compile the general laws of federation for the autonomous provinces with reference to election to the Senate. The offices of the Executive Chief and the Deputy Executive Chief will be affected. The constitution of federation of autonomous provinces will be compiled and based on the general law of federation.

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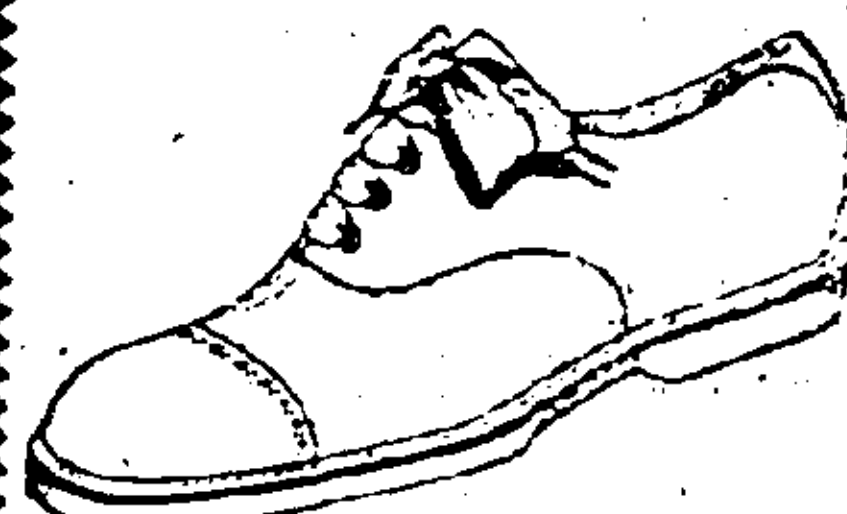
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Mr. Clifford Hewitt, considered America's greatest mining expert, who, with three others, has installed a modern mining system at Shanghai.



Pope Pius XI posed for the first time in his Papal robes of state.



A choir boy stands on his head while portion of the will granting properties at Leighton Buzzard, England, to charities is read. It must be done once a year. The man who stipulated that died 300 years ago.



Two noted British golfers—Mr. Roger Wethered and his sister, Miss Joyce Wethered.



A vacuum cleaner was used in a recent drive for funds for a London hospital. Plenty of "filthy lucre" was gathered in.



L. T. Brown of Dartmouth breaking the high jump record with a leap of 6 feet 4 5/8 inches at the intercollegiate meet at the Harvard Station.



One strip of the area covered by a fire that destroyed more than 400 buildings, made 10,000 homeless, among them 150 inmates of an orphanage, and injured 60 at Arverne, Long Island. The fire swept from Jamaica Bay to the Atlantic Ocean.



The coat-of-arms tattooed on the shoulder is London's latest craze.



After Lieutenant Leigh Wade, Dayton, had set a new height record for a Martin bombing plane, his pal, Captain A. W. Stevens (right) jumped out and set a new parachute record by drifting 24,206 feet to the earth.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

The Day Was Spoiled.

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S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
SODAN	7,000	22 July noon	S'pore, Pang, C'bo & B'bay
KASHGAR	9,000	31st July	B'bay, M'les, L'don, Antwerp
SARDINIA	6,634	15th Aug.	M'les, London & Antwerp
SIOLIA	6,702	15th Aug.	S'pore, Pang, C'bo & B'bay
DEVANHA	6,850	30th Aug.	M'les, London & Antwerp
NOVARA	6,850	13th Sept.	M'les, London & Antwerp
MACEDONIA	11,000	27th Sept.	B'bay, M'les, L'don, Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

JAPAN	6,052	3rd Aug.	C'bo via S'pore & Penang
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,000	3rd Aug.	Manila, Thurs. Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

TANDA	6,956	24th July	Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe.
ALIPORE	5,273	23 July 4 p.m.	Kobe.
DEVANHA	8,092	1st Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
EASTERN	4,000	5th Aug.	Kobe & Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
 Parcels Messing not more than 14ft. x 2ft. x 1ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

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OUTWARDS.

Vessel.	Due Hongkong.
S.S. "PEMBROKESHIRE"	28th July.
S.S. "GLENADE"	15th August.
S.S. "GLENARIFFE"	30th August.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel.	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
S.S. GLENBEG	4th Aug.	L'DON, P'DAM, A'WERP, E'BURG.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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YOKOHAMA M. KAGA MARU (Calling Keelung) Friday, 18th Aug. at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.

KIMANG MARU ... Friday, 21st July at 11 a.m.

HARUNA MARU ... Friday, 4th Aug. at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON, ROTTERDAM.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES and Valencia.

SADO MARU ... Wednesday, 25th July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 15th Aug. at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 19th Sept. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA.

TOSU MARU ... Sunday, 30th July.

NEW YORK via Suez.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via Cape.

SOMBAI via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TAMBA MARU ... Tuesday, 25th July.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

MALACCA MARU ... Sunday, 6th Aug.

YACASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU ... Friday, 18th Aug. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KATORI MARU ... Sunday, 23rd July, at 11 a.m.

LYONS MARU ... Sunday, 23rd July.

For further information apply to:- NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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LLOYD TRIESTINO.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant Black Sea and Danube Ports.

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S.S. "TRACIA" ... Sailing on or about 10th August.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

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S.S. "NIPPON" ... Sailing on or about 25th July.

S.S. "TRACIA" ... Sailing on or about 29th August.

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Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia.	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
TAIYUAN	20th July.	25th July, at 3 p.m.
CHANGSHA	5th Aug.	10th Aug.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

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HOMEWARDS.

City of Cambridge 3rd Aug. Havre, London, Antwerp & Hamburg

City of Manchester 26th Aug. Marseilles, L'don, Antwerp & H'burg

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COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
STRAITS & Calcutta	Fooksang	Sat. 22nd July at 3 p.m.
TTAO via S'hai & S'hai Tingsang	Sun.	22nd July at noon.
BANGKOK via Swatow	Chaksang	Tues. 23rd July at noon.
TIENSIN	Cheongshing	Tues. 23rd July at noon.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Hopsang	Tues. 23rd July at noon.
KOBE & Yokohama	Hosang	Tues. 23rd July at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Leesang	Wed. 23rd July at 4 p.m.
TTAO via S'hai & S'hai Choyang	Fri.	23rd July at 4 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Fri. 23rd July at noon.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kutsang	Fri. 23rd July at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Lalsang	Sun. 23rd July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Kwongsang	Sun. 23rd July at 4 p.m.
KOBE	Namsang	Sat. 23rd July at noon.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers, s.s. "HINSANG" & "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between Hongkong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chafoo. BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "Fooksang" will be despatched on or about Saturday, 22nd July, at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

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C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
W'WEI C'FOO, N'CHWANG	Kashang	22nd July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Sunghang	22nd July at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Kanchew	23rd July at noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Kwangtung	23rd July at 2 p.m.
SWATOW & SHAI & TTAO	Sinkang	23rd July at noon.
SWATOW & HONGKONG	Kalgan	25th July at 2 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW, S'PORE	Kingyuan	27th July at d'light.
W'WEI, C'HEOO & T'LSIN	Huichow	28th July at 4 p.m.
H'HOW, P'HOI & H'PHONG	Kaifong	1st Aug. at d'light.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation midships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'hai.

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For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain.	Leaving.
Haihong ...	W. C. Parkmore	TUES, 25th July at 1 p.m.
Hatching ...	J. S. Thomson	FRI, 28th July at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

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REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE

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JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For Batavia, Samarang & Sourabaya.

S.S. BORNEO MARU Sailing on or about 26th July.

For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

S.S. SAMARANG MARU Sailing on or about 22nd Aug.

For further particulars please apply to:-

Tel. No. 3206.

Second Floor, Princes' Building.

K. SUZUKI, Manager.

SHIPPING NEWS.

BOARDING DANGERS AT KOBAN.

An Iloilo correspondent signing himself "Twice Captured" writes as follows to the North China Daily News. The annual drowning season is here again. Already, although the river is not near its highest level, to the knowledge of the writer, seven sampans going along the river have been capsized, and one or two men drowned (in fairness I admit that in a few cases the blame lies with the sampans men). We did expect that after the drowning of a veteran missionary here last year when endeavouring to board a steamer on which he, with his family, had taken passage, the shipping companies would have made some provision for the safety of their passengers, but so far all we have are rumours of "something going to be done in the winter of 1923," so the loss of life is to continue for two summers yet! Our hopes were greatly raised by seeing two small steam launches arrive, one for a British, and one for a Japanese company, but observation proves they are not for the preservation of life, but for the more precious cargo, which, we have been assured again and again, is much more profitable than passengers. That depends upon circumstances. Note the following—Last year a valuable life was sacrificed through the shipping companies making no provision for passengers to board their steamers, but no compensation was given to the bereaved widow and her two boys who travelled down to Shanghai. On the other hand at the same time as the above occurrence a lighter, loaded with cargo, was carried by the swift current across the bows of a gunboat: the back of the lighter was smashed and some of the cargo fell into the river and was lost. This being cargo and not a passenger, compensation had to be paid in full by the steamer company, "more profitable!" One can only infer that the steamer companies reverse the order of an ancient maxim and practice, if they do not preach—"How much better is a sheep than a man!" But unfortunately the responsible members of the shipping community do not live in Iloilo.

YANGTZE SURVEY.

Mr. G. Stroebe has been engaged by the Technical Committee of the Yangtze River Commission to survey the Yangtze River preparatory to the improvement of this great waterway of China. A party consisting of Mr. van der Ven, member of the committee, Mr. T. C. Shoung, chief secretary of the commission and Mr. Stroebe in the capacity of the chief survey engineer, has left Peking for Hankow to make a study of the river. An office will be established at Shanghai in charge of Mr. Stroebe to carry on the survey work. The head office is at Peking. After sufficient hydrographic data has been collected about the river, Mr. F. Palmer, the world-known British hydraulic engineer, who made a trip to China last year, will come out again from England to study the river and give his expert opinion with regard to the improvement of it. The importance of collecting enough data upon which a comprehensive scheme for the improvement of the river can be safely based is generally admitted. Mr. Stroebe, who has been engaged by the Technical Committee as Chief Survey Engineer, has been in the Philippines; Government service for more than twelve years as hydraulic engineer. His work in the Philippines has been the design of irrigation, river and harbour works, and municipal water supply.

CUNARD CO.'S AERIAL CONNECTION.

The Cunard Company has arranged for an aeroplane service to connect with the arrival and departure of the giant express, Cunard's Berengaria, Aquitania and Mauretania at Cherbourg. By using this air service, passengers will save at least five hours in the journey to and from the French capital. In the case of passengers inward bound from New York, they can, on landing at Cherbourg, fly direct to Paris. On both routes passengers will be allowed to take a certain amount of baggage.

AUSTRALIAN SEAMEN'S UNION.

Melbourne, July 5.—After a meeting of the Seamen's Union in Sydney it was announced that seamen would be permitted to offer their services to the liner Large Bay of the Commonwealth Government Line. The management of the line declares that it will be four to six weeks before the vessel can be recommissioned—A dispatch dated July 1st states that the Seamen's Union had agreed to man the Large Bay and that she would consequently be laid up.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.



Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjiluwong...	Japan	19th July	22nd July	B'via via B'ton
Tjibondari...	Java	15th July	22nd July	S'hai & Dalny
Tjiharom...	Java	23rd July	1st Aug.	B'via via Banks

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
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Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

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Telephone No. 1374.

York Buildings.

THE BOOKSHELF.

(By "Librarian.")

A RICH MISCELLANY.

In the course of his life Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson has filled many important posts and met many important people. A record of his experiences and impressions has just appeared under the title of "Letters to Somebody" (Cassell, 7s. 6d.), in which Sir Guy shows himself the possessor of an entertaining style.

"My very earliest recollection is of being whipped," is the author's ingenuously introductory of himself. Sir Guy's early life in Florence, where he was born, brought him into touch with a number of celebrities. Here is an episode of the Browning's, not new, yet probably not known to every reader.

Mrs. Browning used to hold a special literary state reception once a week, when she, her husband, and her small son used to receive the worship and the adulation of their admirers, largely composed of American and English birds of passage.

It was Lady Normanby who, on hearing that little Browning had written a poem, exclaimed, with mock solemnity, "Then there will no longer be two incomprehensibles, but three incomprehensibles."

Then there was Walter Savage Landor, with his virgilio tongue and pen and the vilest of temper.

On one occasion [says Sir Guy] I was sitting with him when his dinner was brought in. Something about it displeased him, and he took up the tablecloth by its four corners, and threw the whole bag of tricks out of the window into the street, utterly regardless of the risk to those below; and he lived on the fourth floor in the Via San Galeo, a crowded thoroughfare.

Another hot-tempered acquaintance was Mrs. Caroline Norton, supposed to have been the original of Meredith's "Diana of the Crossways," of whom we read: "The most striking feature of Mrs. Norton's great beauty was her wonderful skin, which remained almost perfect to the last."

I once asked her how she managed it, and she told me that ever since her girlhood she had, after washing her face well, passed over it a sponge dipped in quite fresh milk, into which she had squeezed a perfectly fresh lemon. She did this just before she got into bed, and she assured me that she had never applied anything else to her face and neck throughout her life.

An amusing contretemps occurred when Sir Guy received a command to attend an investiture at Osh me. It was towards the end of Queen Victoria's reign. "I was the very last," says Sir Guy, "and by that time her Majesty was evidently tired and distinctly cross."

When I knelt at her feet I could not for the life of me avoid being completely absorbed by the pattern on the footstool. It was covered by a fearful and terrible presentment in worsted work of a King Charles spaniel with a blindingly blue ribbon round its neck and the most scarlet tongue ever seen in life or death.

I cannot account for it, but that spaniel made me forget my drill. Instead of putting out my forearm at right angles to the Queen so that she might lay her hand on it for me to kiss, I tried to take her fingers between mine to enable me to kiss the back of her hand.

The Queen instantly withdrew her hand and gave me a little smack; not a pat, but a genuine, angry little smack. "I wonder," adds Sir Guy, "if anyone else, other than the Royal children, ever got smacked by beloved Queen Victoria; God bless her!"

Sir Guy's work in South Africa during the Boer War brought him into close touch with Kitchener, "supposed to be the stern, unbending, hard man of war. In point of fact, he was shy, he was rather soft-hearted, and I have known him distinctly emotional."

Lord Fisher's predilection for meaningless bad language was once the cause of an attempt by Sir Guy to warn him from a habit that was doing him harm in the eyes of the public.

Knowing my man, I wrote jokingly, suggesting that he should strengthen his style. I added, "Cannot you find some more suitable word than damn of which everyone is getting weary?" In reply I received a telegram containing the single word:

"Assoun." It took me a minute or two to realize that Assoun is the biggest dam in the world.

Of the many whimsical stories Sir Guy tells of such political celebrities as W. H. Smith, Randolph Churchill, Campbell-Bannerman, Salisbury, Disraeli and Gladstone, most of whom he served in one capacity or another, space may be found for his strange experience when he lunched with Gladstone and Mrs. de Novikoff.

He was asked because he talked Italian. Mr. Gladstone was cordially itself, and said: "I anticipate a treat; after luncheon you shall talk Italian to me, and I shall listen to you with genuine satisfaction."

After the luncheon the statesman said: "Sit in that chair, and now for Italian." Sir Guy records:

As soon as I sat down he began to walk round and round the room, quiting the Italian classics and discussing (occasionally in Italian, correct, but somewhat Dantesque) every conceivable subject from olive groves of the Pope. He waved his arms, his tie got under his ear, his feet kicked footstool out of his way, his hands pushed aside the furniture, and round and round the great man strode, his torrential discourse never ceasing and his enthusiasm never abating. I was given no chance of uttering one single word from first to last.

These extracts suffice to give an idea of the informative and often diverting matter contained in the volume.

Considerable skill is shown in "Career" (Heinemann, 7s. 6d.), by Dorothy Kennard, which reflects diplomatic and social life on to Byzantine before the Great War. The love episodes are related with great sympathy and tact, and place amid circumstances that give every opportunity for romance.

To reveal the one great plot of which the whole story turns would spoil for readers the pleasure to be derived from its perusal. It is a racial rivalry between an Englishman, Fanshawe (a character extremely well realised), and a Turk. An oil concession is involved, and a woman's honour is the key that will open the door to victory.

Mr. Phillips Oppenheim can generally be relied on to tell a good story, and "The Amazon" (Quest of Mr. Ernest Bliss) (Hodder and Stoughton, 7s. 6d.) does full justice to his talents. Ernest Bliss is a young man whose wealth has bought a satiety of life-long things. In every respect he is "fed up" with life. Consulting a physician, he is bluntly told that he is merely suffering from a surfeit of pleasure, and, stung by the contempt of the doctor for his malady, Mr. Bliss makes a bet that he will renounce his wealth for a year and live on what he can earn.

It is an exciting game. Bliss has a hard struggle to keep his head above water in the labour market, but he wins through. Need it be added that the experience provides him with a charming wife?

An excellent specimen of transatlantic fiction is to be found in Mr. Booth Tarkington's "Gentle Julia" (Hodder and Stoughton, 7s. 6d.). Julia is the show-girl of the village. Beseiged by admirers and harassed by the curiosity of her family regarding her love affairs, Julia makes a comico-pathetic figure and the plot of a good deal of admirable fun.

PERTINENT PARS.

Wish we could train moths to eat the same holes every year.

A swelled head is easily broken. Paste this in your hat.

Every now and then a man loses his best friend by marrying her.

A success is a self-starter. A failure is a self-stopper.

Love isn't stone-blind, if the stone is a diamond.

Thanks to radio broadcasting sermons, a man can stay at home and claim he has been to church.

No girl buying clothes wants the most she can get for her money.

In Detroit, a madman whipped his landlord and escaped; but all mad men don't do that.

Cheer up. Only one person in every 100,000 is struck by lightning.

Sarah Bernhardt plans another farewell tour. This puts her two farewell tours ahead of business depression.

EXCHANGE.

(Opening Rate: closing Rate on Page 14.)

SELLING.

T/T Demand	277
30 d/s	277 1/16
30 d/s	277 1/16
1 m/s	277 1/16
T/T Shanghai	Not
T/T Singapore	111
T/T Japan	120
T/T India	195 1/2
Demand, India	195 1/2
T/T San Francisco	57 1/2
& New York	57 1/2
T/T Java	150
T/T Marks	No
T/T France	6.85
Demand, Paris	No

BUYING.

1 m/s L/C	277 1/2
1 m/s D/P	278 1/2
3 m/s L/C	278
30 d/s Sydney and Melbourne	278 1/2
30 d/s San Francisco & New York	59
4 m/s Marks	Not
1 m/s France	7.20
3 m/s France	7.30

Demand, Germany	57 1/2
Demand, New York	57 1/2
T/T Bombay	193 1/2
Demand, Bombay	193 1/2
T/T Calcutta	193 1/2
Demand, Calcutta	193 1/2
On Yokohama	120
Demand, Manila	116 1/2
Demand, Singapore	111
Demand, Batavia	150
On Haiphong	Not
On Saigon	80 1/2
On Bangkok	80 1/2
Sovereign	7.60

Sold leaf per Tael... 35 1/2
Buy Silver, ready... 35 1/2
forward... 35 1/2

Bank of England rates 3%
New York/London... 4.45

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

H'kong 50 ct. piece	par
10 "	par
5 "	3 1/2% dis.
Canton sub. coins	20% dis.

Hongkong, July 21, 1922.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 21d. 11h. 40m.—Warning to Hongkong Coast Ports, etc.—Depression on typhoon of unknown intensity within 120 miles of 18°N. 123°E. moving N.

July 21d. 11h. 40m.—Pressure is highest over central Japan. It has increased slightly over the N.E. portion of the map and decreased slightly over the S.W. portion.

A trough of low pressure extends from Indo-China to the east of Luzon. The typhoon is at its eastern extremity, apparently moving northward.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.18 inch. Total since January 1st, 34.37 inches, against an average of 47.07 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

	District	Forecast
1	Formosa Channel	
2	Hongkong to Gap Rock	East winds, moderate; showery.
3	South coast of China between H.K. & Lianock	
4	South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan	

1. F. CLAXTON, Director.
H.K. Observatory, July 21, 1922.

TIME SIGNALS.

The time ball on Kowloon Signal Hill is dropped daily at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. and on Sundays and Holidays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. only.

The ball is hoisted half mast at the 55th minute and full mast at the 57th minute. Should the ball fail to drop at the correct time, it will be lowered at five minutes past the hour and the ordinary routine repeated at the following hour, if possible.

Should the time ball be out of order the above routine will be carried out with flag "Z" on the storm signal mast.

Time signals are also given at night by means of three white lamps mounted vertically on the Observatory wireless mast. From 8h. 55m. 0s. to 9h. 0m. 0s. p.m. the lamps are extinguished momentarily at the even seconds except at the 2nd, 28th, 50th, 52nd, and 54th of each minute.

The hours refer to Hongkong Standard Time (8 hours of time Greenwich).

HOTELS.

LEADING FAR EASTERN HOTELS.

HONGKONG:

Hongkong Hotel, Peak Hotel, Repulse Bay Hotel.

SHANGHAI:

Astor House Hotel, Palace Hotel, Grand Hotel Kales.

PEKING:

Grand Hotel des Wagon Lits.

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd. In conjunction with The Shanghai Hotels, Ltd. and The Grand Hotel des Wagons Ltd.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION, ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING, TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR, HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Telephone Address: "EUROPE, SINGAPORE." J. WITCHELL, Manager.

THE EUROPE HOTEL.

SINGAPORE. DANCING AFTER DINNER EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. TEA DANCES TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

The Hotel Orchestra under the Direction of Mr. F. R. Martens.

Telephones in every Room. Telegraphic Address: "EUROPE, SINGAPORE." Telephone No. 2740 (9 lines).

THE EUROPE HOTEL LTD. ARTHUR E. ODELL, Manager.

KINGSLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL.

KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON.

SACHSE, LENNOX & Co. General Agents. Are resident Managers.

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Two minutes from Ferry and Railway Station. Five minutes by Ferry from Hongkong. A first class Hotel in every respect and under English management. Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor. Lounge, bar and Billiard Room. To be made. Special arrangements for families on application to J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

RIVER LEVELS.

As a guide to shipmasters and others interested in the water levels of the river we have been requested by the Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung to publish the following table of water levels. The levels are taken at 10 a.m. each day.

Place of Observation	High-tide W. L. recorded	Low-tide W. L. recorded	W. L. July 1922	W. L. July 1921
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Wuchow, West River	+ 9.50	-2.42	41.5	—
Kongmoon, " "	+ 14.70	-0.80	—	—
Linkowchow, North "	+ 7.00	0	—	—
Samshui, " "	+ 27.25	-5.00	17.6	16.8
Shaklung, East "	+ 15.15	-0.88	62	4.9

METEOROLOGICAL.

Barometer... 29.71 29.70 29.72

Temperature... 83 79 83

Humidity... 75 89 77

Wind Direction... E E ESE

Wind Force... 4 1 3

Weather... 0 0 0

Rain... 0.01 0.00 0.25

Highest open air... 20th 36

Temperature on the... 21st 79

Lowest open air... 21st 79

Temperature on the... 21st 79

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

H.K. Observatory, July 21.

TIDE TABLE.

21st. to 27th. July, 1922.

	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
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21st	5.55	6.55	1.55	1.55
22nd	6.45	7.45	2.45	2.45
23rd	7.35	8.35	3.35	3.35
24th	8.25	9.25	4.25	4.25
25th	9.15	10.15	5.15	5.15
26th	10.05	11.05	6.05	6.05
27th	10.55	11.55	6.55	6.55

m. morning a. afternoon.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE CORONET

HAROLD LLOYD in "I DO."

FRED STONE in "THE GOAT"

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KOWLOON</